## A New Species of *Cyclocephala* Latreille from California Sand Dunes

(Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae)

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In the course of investigations of the sand dune habitat in the western United States, the following undescribed species of *Cyclocephala* was collected from black light in series with *Leptohoplia testaceipennis* Saylor, a strikingly similar species.

## Cyclocephala wandae, new species

Holotype Male: length 7.3 mm; width (elytral humeri) 3.0 mm. Head rufotestaceous to testaceous, rest of body pale flavotestaceous; clypeus with angles acute, upturned, sides divergent to base, disc glabrous, with scattered medium punctures, posterior clypeal margin raised above bisinuate suture; front and vertex with scattered coarse punctures, those of vertex with short erect setae; eye large, anterior edge visible in front of canthus from dorsal aspect; antennae 9 segmented, club three segmented, approximately twice as long as basal segments. Pronotum widest just behind anterior angles; sides straight behind and in front of angle; anterior and posterior angles broadly rounded; marginal line complete except medially posteriorly; margin broad anteriorly, narrowing laterally and posteriorly; disc with scattered fine to medium punctures. Scutellum with large shallow scattered punctures; punctures anteriorly and laterally each with a single posteriorly inclined seta. Elytra without easily discernable striae or intervals; surface with very short setae, setae barely visible (best seen in side view). Pygidium closely, shallowly rugosely punctate; provided with long, fine, scattered hairs, these hairs longer and denser basally. Mentum with a dense, anteriorly directed brush made up of many closely set erect bristles. Anterior tibiae with three, acute, widely separated teeth on outer margin, basal tooth median; anterior tarsal claws with larger claw not split at tip, smaller claw reduced to a short stub. Hind tibia with median carina poorly defined, evident as a dark pigmented, setose, poorly elevated line, apical marginal carina missing; posterior tarsal claws fine, straight, acute. Male genitalia: figure 1.

Variation in paratypical series: length: 6.6 mm to 7.5 mm; width 2.7 mm to 3.0 mm. Generally agreeing with type.

Holotype male (CAS #11941) and 2 male paratypes, California, Imperial Co., 3 mi. NW Glamis, IX-15/16-1972, M. Wasbauer and A. Hardy (USNM, HFH); 1 male paratype, California, Imperial Co., Regina, approx. 20 mi. SE Niland, VII-4-1971, Sand Dunes, Hardy et al. Collrs. (ARH). Paratypes are deposited in the following collections: USNM, Howden and that of the author.

I take pleasure in naming this species for my wife, Wanda, who participated in the first collection of this species.

THE PAN-PACIFIC ENTOMOLOGIST 50: 160-161. APRIL 1974

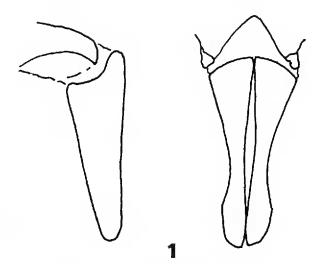


Fig. 1. Cyclocephala wandae Hardy, male genitalia.

This species is similar to Cyclocephala arenosa Howden and Endrödi in the form of the apex of clypeus and general body shape and color, although smaller. C. wandae keys to C. puberula LeConte or C. crepuscularis Martinez in Endrödi's key (1966:63) (however, not fitting either couplet), but may be readily distinguished by the male genitalia (fig. 1). The male genitalia closely resembles that of C. seditiosa LeConte, however seditiosa has a 10-segmented antennae vs. 9-segmented for wandae, and is larger (10–12 mm vs. 6.6–7.5 mm).

This species exhibits a number of characteristics which appear to be adaptations to the Sand Dune habitat. The well developed brush of hairs on the mentum is present in *Leptohoplia* (Howden and Hardy, 1971), and an undescribed species in Anomalini. The light color is present in *Pseudocotalpa andrewsi* Hardy; an undescribed species of *Anomala*; and *Cyclocephala arenose* H. & E., in addition to the above.

## LITERATURE CITED

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